BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Poor Pilliconov BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Equestrian Persons-

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Somnambulist. SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Apollo in New York- I LICATE GROUN -BEN 6 144

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Gentleman PROM INCLAND-Two to ONE-ARTYCL DODGER. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Schample. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Dume Man of Man-

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPHEA HOUSE, 530 Broadway-BUCK

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Minstrell Hall, 444 Broadway New York, Thursday, December 14, 1854.

The News. The eagerly expected arriv lo the Pacific, with one week's later intelligence from the Crimea, leaves the siege operations pretty nearly as they stood at the date o' our previous advices. A sort of lull had in fact ta n place to hostlities, the belligerent forces being both apparently exhausted by the efforts made in the affair of the Inkermann. The English and French papers are filled with the details of that engagement, and both concur in bearing testimony sperate valor which the Russian troops displayed—the firmness with which they withstood the beyonet charges of the English being worthy of all ration. The culpable neglect manifested in leaving undefended by proper earthworks and batteries the point of the ailied position which was selected for attack, is loudly censured, and in Eng-land the judiciousness of Lord Raglan's appointment is again subjected to question. The condition of the allied troops is described to be miserable in the extreme. Winter is setting in with great severity, and to add to its hardships the troops are not only overworked in the trenches, a assed by frequent alarms, and badly fed, but they are literally shirtless, shoeless and out at the elbows, and altogether in as wretched a plight as can well be conseived. There was a rumor in Paris of another great battle having been fought on the 13th, but it contradicted by a telegraphic despatch from Prince Messchikoff, which sates that nothing further had been done on either side up to the 18th. The convoking of the English Parliament for the

12th of December, 'or the despatch of urgent business, has reacted unfavorably on the London money market, a- it is now generally felt that the est mates voted at the commencement of the war were miserably disproportioned to the recessities of the case, and that the nation will have to be taxed beavily to supply the demand. which he unfortunate character of the operations in the Crimea is making upon its re-ources. It would seem that there is some foundation for

the statement that the Russian ambassador had officially notified to Count Buol that the Czar was ready to negotiate on the basis of the four points. This manœuvre is believed to be merely intended to furnish the Russian partisans in the Frankfort Diet with a fresh pretext either for withholding their assent from the new article to the treaty of the 20th of April, or for evading the performs of its obligations. It is said that the allies will not now consent to limit thems-lves to the four peints laid down in the Austrian project. In Spain the cours- pursu-d by Espartero on the

occasion of the convocation of the Cortes is exciting a good deal of speculation, not unmixed with saxiety. In an interview which the ministers had with the Queen the Duke announce ed his intention of resigning, in order to leave her Majesty free to choose her own ministry in confermity with Parliamentary usages. Efforts were made to induce him to recall this decision, but to no purp se. In his speech to the Congress of De u ties it was observed that he left out all declarations of adhesion to the present dynasty. The Molera does regard these indications with suspicion and iness. The ult-a Progressistas, on the other hand, seem pleased at the prospects which they spen to them. As soon as the Cortes is legally constituted, Espartoro sill no doubt again accept the task or forming a new ministry, as he is probably the only statesman in the present conjuncture who will be able to command a majority in that body.

The mixed commission for the settlement of British and American claims has commenced the sittings in London. The cases of the Florida and Texas bendholders have already occupied their at tention, but as yet no decision has been come to with respect to any of those claims.

A dreadful storm occurred on the night of the 14th November in the Egean and Black Seis. Twelve transport spips of the allies were wrecked and their crews fell into the hands of the Russians The city of Constantinople suffered severely. Russian accounts state that the aines lost-between transports and suipe of war-as many as twenty-five

We learn from Capt. Nye, of the Pacific, that he experienced rough seather and strong boad winds nearly the entire passage, and that is square sails were set but once during the voyage.

The financial and commercial news is important. cline of one eighth of a penny in price. Breadstuffhad also dealized.

In our market flour was firmer yesterday for common to good State brands, with a fair amount of mles, including some lots for export. White Michigan whea: sold at \$1.22, and Indian corn sol 1 pretty freely at 94c. a 95c. for Western mixed, in sto e Rve was #1 \$1 38 a \$1 40 saked. Pork was easier, with sales of mees at \$12 875. Before the news 400 a 500 bales of cotton were sold at previous prices. Atterwards no sales were reported, and It was believed tout the light stock in this market would prevent any material alteration in prices. With the exception of quotations for grain and flour, treights continued steady, with cretty free

Our report of the lecture of B'shop Hopkins, on the "Naturalization of Foreigne s," is unavaidably erowded out.

The proceedings of the Senate vesterous were devoid of general interest. The veteran saidiers sent in a notification of their intention to hold a convention at Washington, on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, to urge upon Congress the justice of granting them bounty lands. The Committee on Mulitary Affairs are to consider the propriety of making these heroes tae the guests of the nation during their sojurn at the capital. Mr. Badger presented and explained his bill increasing the pay of Judges of the Supreme Court and Mentbers of Congress. He proposes an increase of fifty per cent. The bill allowing railroad companies three years credit for duties on imported railroad iron was introduced and referred. portant matters were acted on, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House yesterday debated and adopted a resolution providing for the p inting of fiteen thousand copies of the abstract ceasus report. During a lengthy discussion on this subject, all asion was made, in no very comp men ary terms, to which greatly excited Mr. Hunt of Louisians, and at one time affairs assume : a very bellicose aspect. In committee of the whole, the Indian Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Mace of Indiana re-opened the Nebraska question by bring-ing forward his proposition o prohibit slavery in Territo ies organized by the act of last session. Lessrs. M ce, Olver English, and Washburn of Maine, took part in the d. cosed. M . Staphens at Georgia has the floo , an is an ic pated that

he will review the principles of the Nebraska act at

We present our readers this morning with an unusually interesting variety of local intelligence. The subjects which are worthy of special attention but to which the clowded state of our columns forbids extended reference, are the proceedings of the Board of Education, the Commissioners of Emigra-tion, the Ten Governors, and the Board of Councilmen, the pedestran ma ch en the Union Course. the libel suit of the Austrian Consul against a morning paper, the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversa of the City Tract Society, City Intelligence, the Tucker trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Police Intelligence, affairs in Brooklyn and Jersey City, Court Reports, and other matters too numerous to mention.

The Campaign in he Crimea-General Re-

suits of the War. The temporary suspension of hostilities, necessitated by the xbaustion of such an effort as that of the battle of Inkermann, is but the prelude to those more important events of the campaign which are to decide whether the resources of the allies are sufficient to carry them through the formidable enter rise they have undertaken of occupying an I retaining permanent possession of the Crimea, for such now appears to be the plan decided upon. Up to the present time, notwithstanding the partial succe they have obtained, they have failed in making any decided progress towards the first object of the expedition, the reduction of that important stronghold which secures the supremacy of the Black Sea As regards that result they may be considered to be in a far worse posi tion now than they were at the commen of the siege. With an army weakened by hardships and privations, numerically reduced by losses in battle to about half the amount of the force opposed to them, and compelled to maintain a line of works extending over a distance of from twelve to fourteen miles, whilst they are exposed at every moment to skilfully planned attacks from an active enemy in their rear, they are now literally compelled to act upon the defensive, and may esteem themselves fortunate at being still able to preserve their communication with the sea. If we add to this strategical description of their embarrassments, the deplorable description given of their physica! condition, arising from the excessive toil to which they have been for some time exposed in their daily work in the trenches; the necessity of keeping up a constant watch against the dangers of frequently recurring attacks, consequent want of rest, insufficient shelter against the rigor of the winter which has atready set in with great severity, rations deficient both in quantity and quality, and the want of proper clothing to protect them against the biting frosts which have begun to chill both their hearts and limbs, we have a melancholy but faithful pic ure of the difficulties which have already converted the high hopes and exultant anticipations with which this splendidly appointed force set out, into the nost anxious doubts and forebedings, soon to be followed perhaps by a more complete state of demoralization. Every effort is being strained, it is true, to afford them relief in the way of reinforcements and supplies, but it is a question whether they will reach them in time, be fore another and more successful attempt is made by the Russians to overpower them by their superiority of numbers and to compel them

to retreat to their ships. That but faint hopes are entertained by the English and French governments of the speedy reduction of Sebastopol, may be inferred from the fact that it has been determined to send two out of the four French divisions, of 11,000 men each, which have been despatched to the East, to enable Omer Pasha to create a diversion in Bessarabia, and thus to prevent the arrival of any more reinforcements for Prince Menschikoff's army from that quarter. Wooden barracks for 25,000 men are also being forwarded by the English government to the Crimea; so that winter is not likely to bring about any suspension of hostilities, either in the peninsula or on the Danube. The advantages of a campaign, prosecuted under such circumstances, it is easy to foresee will be rather on the side of the Russians than on that of the allies. Unless superhuman efforts are made by the latter to provide against the obstacles which they will have to encounter, both as regards the climate and the difficulty of obtaining reinforcements and supplies, their superior military skill will avail but little against the numerical odds that will be brought to bear against them, backed by the immense local re-

sources which are at the command of the Czar. So far, then, as we can judge from present indications, everything seems to prognosticate that we are entering upon one of the longest and most eventful wars that the world has as yet witnessed. The early convocation of the British Parliament for the avowed purpose of authorizing another grant of ten millions, the visit of Lord Palmerston to the French Emperor, which is said to have for one of its objects the consideration of a great Western loan to be guaranteed by the two governments; the project announced by the Moniteur of another levy of 150,000 men, the calling out of the whole of the English milicia in order to enable the government to dispose of the whole of the regular forces for the purporse of the war, are all facts, the significance of which cannot be misunderstood. We were amongst the first to point out the protracted and dangerous character of the struggle on which the allies were entering, at a ime when it was thought that a mere hostile demonstration on their part would have been sufficient to bring the Czar to terms. Events have since justified all our speculations. A vast expenditure, both of life and of money, has already served but to demonstrate the impotency of the efforts made to restrain a power of the magnitude and resources of Russia within the old conventional limits of European policy. Up to the present moment to what have all these sacrifices led? The Russian coasts have been blockaded for months by the navies of England and France, but as regards the results anticipated—the annihilation of her fleets and the stoppage of her trade-they might as well have remained at Spithead and Cherbourg. The Russian vessels of war still lie safely anchored within their roadsteads, and Russian commerce has suffered but slightly, if at all, So far as the exports to Great Britain of esseutially Russian produce are concerned, it will be found, by a comparison of the trade returns, that they are larger this year than they ever were before. We cannot better sum up the results of this blockade to English interests than by quoting the conclusions of a writer in the Edinburg Review:- We are taking from Ros-

sia through neutral ports as much of her staple

produce as formerly, paying at the same time

double prices for it; in exchange we are re-

mitting gold to enable the Czar to pay his ar

mies, and to keep up the value of his paper money, we are in great risk of a drain, which at the present moment would be followed by the mos di astr us consequences, and the only parties who suffer from the present state of things are our manufacturers and shipowners who were engaged in the Russian tra e. Call ve this a blockade ?"

Thus we find the policy announced by the Czar of exhausting the resources of his enemies by confinin himself in the beginning to purely defensive operations, is working out its ends sconer han was anticipated. They are expending their strength against him in vain and costly eff rts, and the time will speedily arrive when the effect produced on the morale of the German governments by his successful resistance will enable him to assume the initiative. The advance of a Russian army to the Rhine, or even another Cossack invasion of Paris, may not be such remote eventualities as some people think.

SEWARD MOVEMENTS IN THE NEW LEGIS LATURE.—Since the late election Thurlow Weed has been extremely busy making arrangements for the re-election of Seward to the United States Senace. He lives on the road between New York and Albany, going one way or the other. In spite of the opposition of the Know Nothings, he says that Seward must be reelected-no ifs and and ands about it-must go back to the Senate. The Maine Liquor law. the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes and the Irish Catholics, the anti-renters, and everything else must go overboard till Seward is reelected. Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, a member elect of the new Assembly, is commissioned, as we understand it, to look after the Seymour liquor representatives in behalf of Seward. The liquor law is to be sold to the liquor men for what it will fetch in the way of votes for Seward. It is is to be a sort of pawnbroker's operation on both sides, for both sides are to give pledges for something received in trust. Look at the drift of Thurlow Weed's newspaper, and mark the echoes of his little slippery man Friday in this city. They clearly indicate that the Maine law is in the market, and that the votes of good Seymour liquor men for Seward will be taken in exchange. Seward must be re-elected. His agents are not scrupulous about the meansnever were. Against the Know Nothings they call upon the grogshops. If they will save Seward he will save them. "One good turn deserves another." Let the grogshops re-

OCEAN STEAMERS-NEW AMERICAN LINES. During the past year the steamship lines between Europe and this continent have been materially reduced. The Collins Company have lost the Arctic-the Havre Company have lost the Humbold and Franklin, and several of the Cunard line to New York, an i others of the British Northern Provincial and West India lines have been drawn off for transportation purposes to Sebastopol. There is room for nore Atlantic steamships; and just in the nick of time we have the man to step in and fill up the deficiency as far as New York is

We understand that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt-who, as a shipbuilder and navigator has earned for himself the title of Commodore Vanderbilt-is now building two fine steamers upon the general plan of the North Star, t ply from New York to Havre or Liverpoot and that they will be ready for sea in the course of the coming spring. We are also in formed that the Commodore intends, within the course of sixteen or eighteen months, to have six or eight additional steamers put upon the Atlantic to ply between this port and Havre or Liverpool. It is further intended that these new ships sqall be the safest, swifest, mobeautiful and comfortable of all the ocean steamers afloat. Very well. Competition is the life of business. C-mmodore Vanderbilt has the neand as a steamship navigator, to know what to do in the way of putting up a perfect steamer; and with a private fortune of ome seven or eight millions of dollars, he may undertake this great Atlantic enterprise with impupity. The building of the ships will give employment to thousands of men, their equipment and navigation to thousands more: and when affoat these vessels will increase our communication with Europe and our transportation of passengers and freight. So let the work

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE NEBRASEA QUESTION REVIVED—THE COLLINS
STEAMSHIPS—INCREASE OF THE ARMY—PLAN FOR
PROTECTING THE FRONTIERS, ETC.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1854.

The revival of the Nebraska question in the House by Mr. Mace, has greatly annoyed the Cabinet, who have had quite enough of it. Mace is fishing for the Indians

Senatorship. Stephens of Georgia is expected to make a great speech in defence of the measure. E. K. Collins is here. From present appearances it is believed Congress will insist upon giving notice to

the line, of the discontinuance of the contract after this year.
Mr. Clingman's Buncombe resolution meets with not the slightest favor. It is regarded as absurd.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will speedily report a bill for an increase of the army, as recommended by the Secretary of War. It will meet with a good deal of opposition. If the army can be increased efficiently by the appointment of civilians as officers, then it i clear the Military Academy is a useless expense. A subtitute will be offered, to pay the different States adjoining the Indian Territory a certain sum for the protection of the frontier, by means of volunteer troops. PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1854. Messry. Hall, Kingsly and T. S. Van Hoevenbergh were

admitted as counsellors in the Supreme Court of thi city to-day. The case of the State of Pennsylvania vsthe Wheeling Bridge Company was being argued. Mr Stanton had been heard in favor of the former, and Messrs. Russell and Johnson for the latter.

DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. ALBANY, Dec. 13-1 P. M

The following persons were elected directors of th New York Central Railroad Company to-day, viz. Messrs E. Corning, Dean Richards John H. Chedell, Horace White, John F Seymour, Alonzo C. Paige, Russell Sage, E. C. McIntesh, J. V. L. Pruyn Nathaniel Thayer, Schuyler Livingston and Edward G

AFFOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR CLARK'S AIDS-FIRE, ETO ALBANY, Dec. 13, 1854. E. E. Kendrick, the cashier of the Bank of Albany, and John Sill, the cashier of the Merchants' Bank, are to be

the aids of Governor Clark. A store on Quay street. near State street, owned by Myndert Van Schaack, of New York, and occupied partly as a provision and partly as a clothing store, was

destroyed by fire to-doy. Loss \$10,000.

The hotel in the town of Bucksville, north of Port Huron, Canada, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and two of its inmates burned to death.

From Toronto. THE WEATHER-LOADING OF VESSELS-MARKETS.

Togosto, Dec. 12, 1854. The weathe, here is now quite mild. Open vessels are loading with wheat for Oswego, and steamers are taking Sour for Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg. There is a bet-ter feeling in the produce market. For flour there is a good demand, and sellers are asking an advance.

From Cincinnati. SHOOTING AFFRAY AT GOVINGTON—TRIAL OF ARRI-SON—THE OHIO SIVER—HOG MARKET, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12, 1854. In an affray at Covington yesterday an omnibus agent, by the name of Perkins, shot R. B. Carpenter, Eeq., a distinguished lawyer of that place, dangerously unding him. Perkias was arrested and held to bail

The trial of Arrison, for the murder of Allison, is now rogressing here.

There is but four feet of water in the Ohio river, and

there appears to be little prospect of a rise at present. The weather is clear. Hogs are selling at \$4 50 a \$4 75. The number of hees received here to this date, according to the statement of the Prices Current, is one hundred and seventy-four thousand, against one hundred and eighty-one thousand

at the same time last year. The freights asked for them

to New Orleans and St. Louis are one dollar per cwt. From Philadelphia.
CONVICTION FOR OBTAINING LAND WARRANTS FRAUDULENTLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1854. In the United States District Court to-day, John toileau was convicted on eleven bills for fraudulently obtaining land warrants. On the rendition of the ver dict against him the prisoner fell in a fit and raved lik a madman. He was soon restored to consciousness, how-ever. His sentence has been deferred, a motion having

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1854.

There is no change to note in the money market.

Stocks are dull. Reading, 33½; Morris Canal, 11; Long
Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania fives, 80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41.

THE BOGHESTER HOG MARKET.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 13, 1854.

About two thousand dressed hogs were purchased in the streets to-day for the Erstern market, at prices ranging from \$5.00 a \$5.87 \times.

The weather is much warmer.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1854.

The cotton market is without change, but not quotably lower. Sales to-day 7,500 bales. We quote midding at 8c. a \$3\timesc. Sales were made of 300,000 gallons of molasses on plantation, for the West, at \$12\timesc. Sugar has advanced \$\timesc. \text{per} b. New Lard, \$9\timesc. Suler were made of 300,000 gallons of molasses on plantation, for the West, at \$12\timesc. Sugar has advanced \$\timesc. \text{per} b. New Lard, \$9\timesc. Suler were made of 300,000 gallons of molasses on plantation, for the West, at \$12\timesc. Sugar has advanced \$\timesc. \text{per} b. \text{per} b. W. Lard, \$9\timesc. Suler were made of 300,000 gallons of molasses on plantation, for the West, at \$12\timesc. Sugar has advanced \$\timesc. \text{per} b. \text{per} b. W. Lard, \$9\timesc. Sugar has decided as \$\timesc. \text{per} b. \text{per} b.

Sporting Intelligence.
UNION COURSE, L. I.—PEDESTRIANISM.

A walking match for \$200, seven miles out, came off on Tuesday last, at the Union Course, between two petestrians known as North Star and German Stag. The time made was the best ever known here: and, consider

been made in any country. The race was won by the North Star. The walk throughout, on the part of the North Star, was a fair heel and toe walk, whilst, on the contrary, that of the German Stag more nearly resem bled an attempt at running, somewhat like the style Searles, the great English pedestrian. This style of walking is considered unfair, and is not recognized as legitimate on this side of the Atlantic.

As usual on such occasions, the attendance was con posed of such persons as generally frequent the kindre exhibitions of prize-fighting, gymnastics, &c.—a different class of persons entirely from those who patronize the turf—and their presence is not generally coveted by proprietors of race courses, their propensities being of the destructive order, particularly as regards fence when admission to the course is charged at the rate fifty cents per head. They represent the athletæ of the sporting world, and travel altogether on their muscle

when their funds fall short.

The appearance of North Star, as he stripped for the and pale-whilst his adversary, on the contrary, made a formidable display of bone and muscle. At the termi nation of the walk North Star appeared greatly fatigued while the Stag seemed but little the worse. North Star was the favorite throughout, at about two to one.

pires and referee, the men were called to the scratch, and were started, German Stag winning the inside position. The umpires and referee accompanied the walkers in a wagon, to watch closely their movements and to see far play throughout the race. The men kep close together during the whole of the arst mile, North Star walking fairly, while the Stag, to keep up with him, trotted more than half the time. He was called on by the umpire of North Star to walk fairly, and was turned once by the referee. North Star was a little ahead of the Stag at the stand, making the first mile in seven minutes and eight seconds.

On the second mile, North Star opened a wide gap o

the Stag, the latter being turned again by the refand spoken to repeatedly about his trotting; and as Sta passed the stand, Stag was fifteen or twenty yards be hind. Time of second mile, eight minutes and two The North Star still kept up his steady, square, heel

Star was fifty or sixty yards ahead at the termination of this mile. Time, eight minutes and twenty-five

of this mile. Time, eight minutes and twenty seconds.

On the fourth mile, the referee was constantly calling to the Stag to keep on a walk, but without avail; he would walk a few steps and then trot as many more; yet still he fell behind further on this round. Time, eight minutes and thirty seconds.

North Star now began to take the matter more easily, and the Stag in consequence began closing up, but not on a walk; he still persisted in running a few steps when the eyes of the referee were on the other. North Star was about thirty yards ahead at the termination of the fifth mile—time nine minutes and twenty—

tion of the fifth mile—time nine minutes and twentytwo seconds.

The race now became exciting, and the track was filled
with vehicles containing the backers of the walkers,
Star's friends calling the attention of the umpires to the
style of the Stag, while the other portion were making
as much disturbance about the North Star. The Stag
was turned twice on the sixth mile, but his manner of
turning was an advantage to him; he would turn, and
then run ten cr twelve yards, until spoken to by the
reteree. He was much nearer the Star at the end of the
sixth mile than on the previous one, and his backers
were clamorous about betting that he would win the
match. Time of sixth mile, nine minutes and two
Seconds.

were claimorous about betting that he would win the match. Time of sixth mills, nine minutes and two Seconds.

North Star, after leaving the stand for the last round, increased his speed, still keeping up a fair, honest stride, from which he never had deviated throughout the race, and the Stag, to keep pace with him, resorted to his trotting gait, which he kept up, notwithstanding the admonitions of the referee, who told him several times that unless he walked fairly he could not win the race, even should he get in first. He was turned twice before reaching the half mile pole; but after that he paid no attention to the referee, and on the lower turn ran nearly all the way. On the last quarter, he ran up to the North Star, and would not turn, although he was told to do so at least twenty times, and the referee then decided that he should lose the race. He ran in front of the North Star, and reached the stand six or eight feet ahead of him, making the last mile in eight minutes and four geconds. The referee and the umpires then went into the judges' stand, and, after mature deliberation, decided that North Star had won the match, the decision heing declared by the referee to the stakeholder.

A fight took place on the last mile between two buffers; but how they made out is best known to themselves, no one else seeming to notice their movements. A general stampede then took place. The following is a summary:—

E Walking Match, \$200, seven miles, between North Star and German Stag.

Marine Affairs.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP AFRICA sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool, with eighty-one passengers.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan arrived at Shangha Sept. 28th; from Hong Kong, and on the 30th, on shifting her berth, carried away the starboard cathead and fore topsail yard of the British ship Cairngorn, and then rat foul of the Frederick VII., which she pricked with her anchor under the water line, as the vessel was leaking.

The Powhstan carried away her own fore and mainyard and some of the paddle box planking. THE THEATRES .- We are compelled by a heavy press of foreign fiews to omit the theatrical notices. By reference to the advertising columns, it will be seen that the

respective managers have provided well for the amuse ment of their patrons.

ment of their patrons.

Operations of the Central Railroad.

[From the Albany Journal, Dec. 11.]

The annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company was submitted to the Board of Directors this merning. It contains a very full, clear, and we may add satisfactory account, in detail, or the operations of the company for the year ending September 30, 1854. It will be seen that the earnings of the road, from passenting the seen that the endings of the road, from passenting and that the ordinary expenses for transportation, superintendence, repairs, &c., amounted to \$3,988,041 23. The financial results of the year are that the road, after payment of all legitimate running expenses, the payment of interest on bonded and sinking fund debt, has earned an eight per cent dividend, together with a surpius of nearly \$200,000. The earnings of October and November, which inclusive, exceed \$1,100,000, go into the next year's report.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

An American Shipmaster on Cockbarn Island -An Esquimanx in the Herald office-Life at Northumberland Inlet, &c., &c.

Sidney O. Buddington, master of the whaling bark McLellan, of New Lendon, Conn., which vessel has lately arrived from Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay, was in town yesterday, and visited the New York Heraldoffice. aptain Buddington has been in the Arctic regions at various times since 1850, and spent last winter among the Esquimaux near Northumberland Inlet, or Cockburn Island, sixty-nine degrees north latitude. He has no later intelligence relative to the Kane or Frank-lin expeditions. Smith's Sound, where Dr. Kane was last heard from, is ten degrees north of Captain Bud-dington's winter quarters, and Back River, where Sir John Franklin and his companions are supposed to have perished, is several hundred miles west of Cock-burn Island.

Captain Buddington is not an explorer or a squant, but simply a master of a whaler, with the power of observation, the desire for rambling and the capacity to endure fatigue, and cold and hunger, which have always been prominent traits in the New England character. He has had his vessel locked in the Straits by ice, and has twice endured all the horrors of an Arctic winter. He rather likes it, and is going again. With the present anxiety relative to this interesting region, why could not a cheap excursion, say to Smith's Sound and back, be made to

Captain Buddington found himself last autumn in a bad fishing ground, and he resolved to leave his ship and go ashore to live for a while among the Esquimaux, in order to make arrangements for something better in the spring. He was accompanied by a dozen volunteers from his crew, and the paried by a coren volunteers from his circ. and the party spent the winter among the simple-minded natives of this region. The thermometer sometimes marked as low as forty-eight degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero. The captain thinks that this was cold weather, and we agree with him. Ugh! it makes one shudder to think about it. The Yankees were improved in health by their residence among the Esquimaux, as they were obliged to take a great deal of muscular exercise—ball playing being the favorite sport. The Esquimaux have lately been carried off in great numbers by consumption and it seems probable that, as this malady is often transmitted hereditarily, they will be all annihilated.

As the Straits have been of late much frequented by our American whalers, this will be a great detriment to them, as the Esquimaux are always very kind to

As far as the personal appearance of the Esquimaux go, we had a specimen before our eyes in the person of Uget, one of the natives, who returned with Captain Buddington, and is now feasting his eyes on the won-ders of the great Southern World. Uget is a stout, rugged, well-built fellow, apparently about thirty years old. In physique he is superior to many Americans, and equal to the majority. He is five feet eight inches in height, with rather small black eyes, good teeth, long black hair, and in complexion resembles the North American Indian. The face is not, however, so strongly marked as that of the Indian, as there is a heavy greasy, lazy, contented expression about it. The Esquimaux are all good natured creatures, like Uget. They live chiefly on fish-seal, eaten raw, is their favorite dish. They have no written language—no mission-aree—no government—no chiefs—it is all perfect equal-ity; and, during the time, (nine months,) that Captain Buddington spent among them, he never witnessed any quarrelling or dissension. Happy people! They do not aggregate together in large numbers, unless it is for special purpose, such as seal catching, or to visit

Bay, during the past summer, has been good. The McLellan brought home five hundred barrels of oil, and her master obtained some valuable information as to the fisheries from his Esquimaux friends. There is need of new charts for this region, and also of more extended surveys of the country along Davis' Straits. The exploring expeditions have all made for the same point through Barrow's Straits, as may easily be seen by the immense number of names of bays, straits, islands, capes, and inlets with which they have lately adorned the Arctic maps. Captain Buddington prefers Cockburn Island to the other side of the Straits, (Greenland-Fisherman's Inlet), as a place for winter quar-

ters.
Although the Esquimaux are not quite so civilized as the Greenlanders, the captain thinks they are more

cind and hospitable.

Captain Buddington made some excursions into the interior, but could not proceed further than fifteen or twenty miles for fear of losing his party. The compass is of no use on land in the Arctic region, in consequence of some unexplained magnetic attraction. The light in this region in winter is chiefly obtained from the aurora borcalis, and here these wonderful phenomena are seen the horizon, and are as brilliant at one point as at another. Captain Buddington thinks that Northumberland Inlet extends through the island, and comesquear to the Straits of Fury and Heels, which are at the north of Mellville Island. There is a strong tide setting through Captain Buddington states that some of the explorers have told very large stories, claimed a great deal more credit than they deserve. He puts no faith in the Back river story about Sir John Franklin, and thinks that he was driven out toward Newfoundland, and his ships there crushed by the ice, from which the McLellan once had a narrow escape.

The last winter was a very severe one in the Arctic region, and Captain Buddington thinks that Dr. Kane and his party did not succeed in getting away from Smith's Sound on account of the ice. It is very certain that they could never have got so far south and west as Back River, where it is alleged the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his party were found.

searches. He is an intelligent navigator, a good officer, and, altogether, an honor to his calling.

Legal Intelligence.

LIBEL ON THE AUSTRIAN CONSUL—SUITE AGAINST THE
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR \$50,000 DAMAGES.

The Austrian Consul, Charles F. Loosey, Esq., left
New York, on Saturday last, by the steamer Baltic, on his way to Vienna te mature a projected line of steamers between this port and Trieste. Since then paragraphs of a most unfounded character respecting the object of his leaving have appeared in the *Express* from some malicious person. It appears, as was stated some time since in the HERALD, that Mr. Loosey obtained an injunction against the holder of a large quantity of goods which arrived at the custom house here from Vienna on affidavits stating that they had been obtained from merchants ther under false pretences. Proceedings arising out of that transaction were commenced before a police magistrate on Friday, and the Express states that the Consul reon Friday, and the Express states that the Consul refused to obey a summons, that an attachment was issued against him, and that he cluded the officers, who searched the Battic for him. The article in the Express concludes by saying that the "officers state that the Consul was concerned in the circulation of a quantity of counterfeit thalers." The latter unfounded and caluminions invention of some party against whom the Consul has had to act in an official capacity, must be responded to by Mr. Brooks of the Express, against whom we have been informed by Messrs. Larque and Bowdoin, Mr. Loosey's lawyers, proceedings for libel were immediately commenced in the United States court, and damages laid at \$50,000.

meuced in the United States court, and damages laid at \$50,000.

As regards the allegation of contempt of court, we are informed by those gentlemen that Mr. Loosey was served with a summons, (issued by a temporary police magistrate,) when on board the Baltic, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, to appear at ten o'clock same day, and produce bills of lading of those goods which were enjoined in the Custom House, and that Mr. Bowdoin, who was on board, advised Mr. Loosey that he was not bound to notice it, his baggage being in the hold, and his passage paid, and that the summons was merely issued for vexatious purposes. Mr. Bowdoin also said that the bills of lading were at his office, and they could be produced at the Police court without the attendance of Mr. Loosey. The Consul accordingly proceeded on his journey, meas consciarceti, and Mr. Laroque, the partner of Mr. Bowdoin, went to the Police court with the bills of lading which were required. The proprietor of the Philadelphia paper upon whose authority the Espress disseminates what purports to be New York news, will, we have just learned, be proceeded against by a criminal indictment.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN A LEXCENOUS RESTAURANT.

DEC. 13.—Charles Birdsail e. John Taylor, John McNally and — Perce.—This was an action for assault and battery alleged to have been committed on the plaintiff, a member of the New York bar, by the defendants, Taylor being the preprietor of a saloon on Broadway, and the other defendants a waiter and a cashier. It appears that the plaintiff with a friend went into Taylor's some short time since and had supper, for payment of which he offered a five dollar bill of the Oneida Bank, State of New York, which the cashier, Pierce, refused to take. Birdsall saked if it was bad, and the cashier said no, but the bank was shakey and he would not take it; Mr. Birdsall refused to give any other money; the doors were closed and he was forcibly detained in the saloon, where there were several persons to whom he was represented as a party, trying to pass a bad bill. Mr. Taylor was present all the time. Mr. B. a friend wont for autofficer, who, on arriving, ascertained the facts, and also that the bill was perfectly good. The officer would not therefore take the plaintiff into enstody. The plaintiff, after these indignities, was permitted to depart, and he now brings this sait for \$500 damages, Judgment reserved.

Convention of Liberal Societies

convention met on Tuesday evening, at it 80 Leonard street, Ashen Brenner, President, in the chair The following correspondence, in relation to the celebra-tion of the deposition of the Pope, by the Constituent As sembly in Rome, on the 9th or February, 1849, was read and laid before the meeting, by Colonel Forbes:—

and laid before the meeting, by Colonel Forbes:—

No. 10 WAVELLEY PLACE, Dec. 7, 1854.

My Dear Professor—The solemn and legal deposition of the Pope by the Constituent Assembly, in Rome, on the 6th of February 1649, is an event which will mark an epoch in history, not merely from the proclamation of the republic, as a railying centre to which the hopes of liberal Italians may be directed, but because the execration of the Italians against the Papacy was then pronounced in so unequivocal a manner as to relieve the world from the lear that the incubus will much longer continue to weigh upon humanity.

The proclamation of the republic has every subsequent year been eelebrated by Italian liberals; it is an Italian festival. But the deposition of the Pope is more than an Italian festival; the evil done by that monster is universal; therefore the festival of deposition should likewise be universal

In consideration of these circumstances, I wish to ask your opinion whether I could not with propriety call to this subject the attention of the Convention of Delegates from liberal societies at their next meeting. Your very affectionate friend.

To Professor Friix Forisem.

New York, Dec. 9, 1854.

To Professor Fellx Forest.

Answer of Professor Porest.

Answer of Professor Porest.

My Drar Colonel,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., asking my opinion as to the expediency and propriety of celebrating, in a public manner, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman republic.

I agree with you entirely, and cannot but consider this event, both in a religious and political point of view, as of the highest importance, not only to Italy, but to the entire civilized world; because this proclamation severed at once all connection between the spiritual and the temporal power, and made the Pope what he can only be of right.

History shows us that Popery, as a temporal power, has always sided with absolutism, and Louis Napoleon restored the present Pope, after his legal dethronoment by the people, in order that he might again become a support to tyranny, as, in fact, he has been. I hope, therefore, that you will propose this as a general celebration of this most interesting event to all the friends of freedom, Americans as well as foreigners, and I should be most happy to see a numerous gathering on such a solemn and important occasion. Believe me, my dear Colonel Forbes, your truly affectionate friend.

On motion, the subject was referred to a committee, which was directed to make arrangements for a mass

On motion, the subject was referred to a committee, which was directed to make arrangements for a mass meeting in the Tabernacle, on the 9th of February next. The next matter brought before the meeting was the expediency of having a platform, embodying the principles professed by the various liberal societies represented in the convention. After much discussion, the subject was finally laid upon the table until the next meeting.

The convention then adjourned.

Personal Intelligence.
de Ritchofer, Prussian Minister to Mexico. arrived in the steamship Pacific yesterday, from Liverpool Senator Douglas was to have a public reception in

Mobile on the 7th inst

The Brussels correspondent of the London News, writing on November 16, says:—Commodore Perry, of the United States, has arrived at the Hague. He is the father-in-law of the American minister, Mr. Belmont. The Waterford (Ireland) Nesses states that Mr. Henry Meagher, brother of the well known Irish political exile, and recently holding a commission in the Pope's Guard of Nobles, has got a commission in one of the Waterford militia regiments.

Warren, N. H.; M. Karson, Buffalo; Judge Pond, Washington; C. F. Warren, Cloveland.

From Liverpool, in the steamship Pacific—Baron de Ritch-hofer, Pruesia, Minister to Mexico, son and sevrant; Gen James Watson Webb, Dr. Wm Gregg, H.J Fairchild, bearer of despatches, and lady, T. P. Schaffner, bearer of despatches, lady and child, Julius Goett, Miss Michaels, Thor Jordan, J. T. McMurran, Jr. Mrs. Farr, T. Patterson, P. Bussing, J. Silvester, A. Howard, A. Vickers, W. Adams, E. Vasch, H. Hunt, A. D. Napier, C. Topham, E. Yard, F. Beck, B. Besend and lady, Mrs. Imbert, M. Heine, lady and servant, Richard Ross and lady, John Potter, E. Burr, Mrs. Ede Kline, Capt John Britton, Oliver Eldridge, Isaac Taylor, J. H. Woods, E. Lapiec, A. D. Mongon, I. Draper, Jr. A. Rankin, A. Turnbull and lady, Mrs. A. Thaill, J. Henry and lady, A. Schoitlen, lady, child and servant, J. Kappman, W. H. Lewis, J. R. Thompson, Capt De Winton, British army, J. R. and W.B. Meeker, J. Cramer, G. Flottish, Chas Sharpe, S. B. Elliott, J.B. Maris, R. Harrison, G. D. Parrish, G. P. Beaumont, C. F. and E. W. Tuo, D. Gridge, C. A. Lord, C. C. Campbell, Julius Briting, J. Tiffany, R. B. Peerry, C. Golding, Mr. Boursey, Mr. Buck, J. B. Ralist, B. D. Garseche, J. Blandis, Dr. T. M. Balstead, W. Pool, T. N. Crosse, G. R. Hill, H. Atkinson, R. E. Robbins, J. Rosenthal, I. De Rospe, B. Wendt, P. F. Marchand, Madame Haiss, J. Simonfeldt, R. Matthewson, L. Trapman, G. H. Petrie, R. Struther, G. T. Dale, F. Desbrosses, J. A. Paull, H. A. Booream, C. E. Milnor, M. De Patch, A. Watesey and children, B. Rennard, J. Hesenier, J. Wolfe, Messers and children, B. Rennard, J. Hesenier, J. Wolfe, Messers and children, B. Romard, J. Besenier, J. Wolfe, Meser Glovanni, Montgomery, Mult. Johnstone, Ray, Jr., Pandol phin, Helbrook, Holen, Eldridge, O'Brien, Richardson Barnes, Butercares, Erdoner, Bull, Chapman, Appleford King, Mr Bryan and lady—Total, 132.

Homan, England; Dr Dumas, Prance; Robt Brookichurst, Wm Chapman, England; H Moxon, London: John Prate, N York: Mr Joh, Jas Stanbury, Toronto; John Carson, Baitlimen; Grant Thompson, England; J S Playfair, Toronto; Mr John Carson, Stanbury, Toronto; Mr John Carson, Saitlimen; Grant Thompson, England; J S Playfair, Toronto; Mr Kirkland, C. W. Jim Hodges, do; John Fair, Canada; Alex Kirkland, C. W. Jim Hodges, do; John Fair, Canada; Alex Kirkland, C. W. Jim Hodges, do; John Fair, Canada; Alex Kirkland, C. W. Jim Hodges, Hot Benny, NYork; Mr Prado, do; Wn Shaw, Baitlene; Dr Buchanan, NYork; Mr Prado, do; Wn Shaw, Easting, Toronto; J Howard 2 servt. Thos J K Davison, Eggo H Mideburger, New York; W Deane, Paris; John J Webh H Mideburger, New York; W Deane, Paris; John J Webh H Mideburger, New York; Mr Whompson, do; Mr and Mrs John D, Anstralia; Mr Work; Mr W Thompson, do; Mr and Mrs John D, Anstralia; Mr Worksway, St. Lewis: Mr Chamberlain and Friend, Wiceasis: Mr Smith, Scotland; Mr Webeter, Quebeo; Mr Baiswin, Mr Smith, Scotland; Mr Webeter, San Francisco: Mr and Mrs Morgan, Toronto; Mr T J Owenn, Canada; Mr Andrews, New York; Mr Dickson, England; N F Newton' do; Mr Campbell, Canada; Mr McGil, J Hall, Eng. Total, Sl. For Charleston, in the steamahly Mariou—Dr Gill, T A Gill and lady, G B Chapman, G Abbott, G J Henderson and lady, Mrs Samuel Fairbanks and three children, Mrs Watson, Miss M G Tuthill, G Farrington, J Mr Fairbanks, Mrs Montague, Mrs. Charles Wilcox and child, T B De Forrest, Master De Forrest, E H Marjenhoff, lady and two children; George D Bayard, S A Denei, F Kaller, Jos Starly, J Peckham, John Seaman, H Holland, M Parker, S Briggs, A Norther C Burreck, and eighty-seven in the steerage.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE "OCEAN" DISASTER-Mr. John Hussey, of Damariscotts, who was injured at the time of the "Ocean" disaster, died on Sunday at the hospital. He had been in a delirious state for several days. His brother and wife were with him. His father is a lawyer in Damariscotta.

tirely new and unique, surpassing any that has hither-to been produced. It is the richest fabric we have yet seen. Price three dollars and a half, at 118 Nassau street. Espenscheld's Holiday Style of Hats is en-

Though Unpretending in its Outward Appearance, we don't know of any store that is stocked with a richer assortment of furs, or a greater variety of beaver bonnets and children's fancy hats and caps than BANTA's establishment, at present located at 114 Canal street. On account of his removal to the new store on the corner of Wooster street, his prices have been put down at such a low figure that even the most economical cannot find fault with them.

Anson's Large Size Daguerreotypes, for 50 cents, colored, and in a nice case, with preserver—wise the size others make for fifty cents, and equal to \$2 pictures elsewhere. ANSON'S, 589 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Large Size Daguerreotypes, for Fifty Cer HUTCHINGS, 395 Broadway, continues during the boly days, to take the large size for fifty cents. A fine as sortment of fancy cases, suitable for presents, for sale

Albert H. Nicolay holds his Regular Semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. For further par-diculars see his advertisement in another column.

Rew Music—Just published, and selling rapidly, one of the prettiest melodies of the day, entitled 'Praise God for the Sunday School;" words by George W. Bleecker, music by Thomas Baker. Price 12% cents. Schools supplied at \$6 per 100 copies. Also a very choice and touching song, "My Mother's Grave," by J. W. Gougler; with beautiful vignette on title page. Pfice 38 cents. Music sent by mail post paid.

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and elegant in appearance, can be obtained at KNOX'S establishments, 128 Fulton street and 533 Broadway. He, like all other business men, is now willing to self his goods at low prices, for those only who are willing to make some sacrifice can expect to do business. Laulies, make him a visit.